

Remedy at Michigan City, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 11, 1940, by Dr. Shreve's Medicine Co. from Newton, Iowa; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that the liquid consisted essentially of limewater containing a white sediment and flavored with sassafras; and that the pills contained plant material (including a laxative plant drug) and metallic mercury (equivalent to 0.68 grain of mercury with chalk per pill), and were coated with sugar and calcium carbonate.

The Anti-Gall-Stone Remedy was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements on the wrapper and bottle label, "Anti-Gall-Stone Remedy," and statements in an accompanying circular representing that it would be efficacious as a gall-stone remedy; that it would produce a chemical change in the gall and would alter the secretions of the gall bladder, liver, kidneys, and bladder; and that it would place the system in a better condition, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

Dr. Shreve's S and L Pills were alleged to be misbranded in that statements in the labeling representing that they would be efficacious as a treatment for catarrh of the stomach or bowels, dizziness, nausea, diarrhea or dysentery; that they would promote digestion and assimilation and would restore tone to the system; and that they would be efficacious as a laxative for biliousness and sour stomach, were false and misleading since they would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On December 3, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

494. Misbranding of A-Z Tablets. U. S. v. 214,900 A-Z Tablets. Consent decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3089. Sample No. 33388-E.)

On September 26, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut filed a libel against 214,900 drug tablets at Waterbury, Conn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce by Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., from Cleveland, Ohio, on or about June 8, 1940. These tablets were shipped in bulk; subsequently they were repacked and labeled in part: "A-Z Tablets * * * Distributed by A-Z Sales Company Waterbury, Conn."

Analysis of a sample of the article showed that it consisted essentially of potassium acid tartrate, calcium gluconate, sulfur, podophyllum, goldenseal, starch, and a small amount of an iron compound.

The libel alleged that the article so labeled was misbranded in that statements on the box label and in an accompanying circular representing that it would be efficacious in the treatment of asthma, asthmatic spasms, bronchitis, bronchial irritations, catarrh, congestion of the upper respiratory system, hay fever, head colds, and nasal irritations, were false and misleading since it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On April 8, 1941, Phillips & Benjamin Co., Waterbury, Conn., and Strong, Cobb & Co., Inc., claimants, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

495. Misbranding of Colloidal Dextro Calcium. U. S. v. 110 Bottles of Colloidal Dextro Calcium Bleything. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3358. Sample No. 44102-E.)

This product did not contain the amount of calcium suggested and indicated in its labeling but did contain sodium benzoate materially in excess of the amount declared.

On November 12, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Colorado filed a libel against 110 bottles of the above-named product at Denver, Colo., which had been shipped by the Bleything Laboratories, alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 17, 1940, from Los Angeles, Calif.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on the label, "Colloidal Dextro Calcium Bleything * * * Dosage: One teaspoonful three times daily before meals. May be taken in milk or fruit juices, if preferred. In pronounced cases dosage may be doubled for two weeks. Dosage for children is the same as for adults," were false and misleading since they created the impression that it would supply the consumer with a significant amount of calcium even in pronounced cases of calcium deficiency when used as directed, when, in fact, it would supply but a negligible amount of calcium. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the statement on the label, "Less than 1/20 of

1% Sodium Benzoate," was false and misleading since it contained materially more than 1/20 of 1 percent of sodium benzoate.

The article was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of law applicable to foods, as reported in F. N. J. No. 2098.

On November 26, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

496. Misbranding of Enrich. U. S. v. 30 Bottles of Enrich. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3706. Sample No. 99914-E.)

On January 24, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia filed a libel against 30 bottles of Enrich, alleging that it was being offered for sale in the District of Columbia at the Vita Health Food Co., Washington, D. C.; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Each fluid-oz. contains 600 mg. Peptonized Iron, 200 U. S. P. units Vitamin B₁, 100 micrograms Vitamin B₂ (riboflavin), Rice Bran Extract (which contributes other factors of the Vitamin B complex), Manganese as the citrate, Calcium and Sodium as the glycerophosphates. * * * Two teaspoons of Enrich 4 times daily furnish 99 milligrams of iron. * * * Two teaspoons of Enrich 4 times daily, supply four-fifths, 80%, of the entire day's needs (minimum U. S. standard)."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on a placard accompanying it were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for the purposes recommended: "New Hope For Folks Over 40. This combination of iron and vitamin B₁ has helped to restore pep and vigor to thousands. If you suffer from low vitality, neuritis, nervousness, or other nerve disorders, stomach distress, colitis, or constipation, loss of appetite, pale cheeks, lips, eyelids, or gums, poor functioning, iron-poor blood, cold hands or feet, loss of vigor, you may need more of the vital elements iron and vitamin B₁. Enrich benefits your blood, nerves, glands, and every organ of your body if you lack iron and vitamin B₁."

On February 26, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

497. Misbranding of gelatin. U. S. v. 203 Cases of Gelatin. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond for relabeling. (F. D. C. No. 4693. Sample Nos. 40349-E, 40350-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations concerning its value for avoiding and reducing fatigue and increasing energy and endurance.

On May 8, 1941, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 203 cases of gelatin at Camden, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 20 and April 16, 1941, by Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co., Inc., from Johnstown, N. Y.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following designs, devices, and statements appearing in the circular accompanying both shipments and further and similar statements, designs, and devices in a booklet accompanying one of the shipments, concerning the value of the product for avoiding fatigue and increasing energy and endurance, were false and misleading: "How Knox Gelatine Works For You! * * * For Endurance [vignette of pamphlet entitled "Fatigue And the New Way to Avoid It" and portraying pictures of individuals engaged in various physical activities] * * * The New Use For Knox Gelatine * * * The Knox Gelatine diet is being adopted by men and women all over the country who report that it really works. Hundreds of people who have completed 28-day occupational group tests have reported that Knox Gelatine has reduced fatigue to a significant degree. This is not theory. It is based upon carefully collected reports of men and women whose work makes strenuous demands on mental and physical endurance. • If you could use more endurance, try the Knox Gelatine endurance diet, yourself. Have members of your family try it. * * * Ask people to try Knox Gelatine for greater endurance * * *. How to Take Knox Gelatine For More Endurance—Less Fatigue * * * Stock the new 32-envelope economy package and make the Knox Endurance Routine easy for your customers. * * * Answering Your Customers Question About Knox Gelatine * * * The latest research development—and the most wide-spread—is the use of Knox Gelatine in building endurance and resistance to fatigue. Booklets on Knox Gelatine for greater endurance * * * are available on request."